(b) Sections 10 and 11 of the Emigration Act, 1983, provide that no recruiting agent can commence or carry on the business of recruitment of Indian workers for overseas employment except under and in accordance with a certificate which is issued by registering Authority after satisfying tha Financial soundness, trustworthiness and facilities at the disposal of the applicant.

(c) and (d) The recruiting agencies have to furnish a security for good performance and for meeting the cost of repatriation. The amount of security is determined with reference to the estimated number of persons to be recruited during the period for which registration is applied for in accordance with the following scale:

(1) Minimum upto 100	Rs. 1. lakh
(2) 101 to 600	Rs. 3 lakhs
(3) 601 to 1000	Rs. 4 lakhs
(4) 1001 and above	Rs. 5 lakhs

The agents are not required to sign any bond for carrying on their business.

(e) Government is aware of thi malpractices of the recruiting agencies in connection with sending workers abroad for employment. Whene\er complaint are received they are referred to police authorities for 'nvestigarion. Certificates or registration of such agents are also suspended/cancelled on *prima-facie* charges of cheating! fraud.

Closed factories

2998. SHRIMATl KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) the State-wise number ot closed factories as at the end of October, 1985;

(b) the State-wise number of factories under lock-out as at the end of October, 1985;

(c) the total number of workers affected. State-wise due to lock-out and closure as at the end of October, 1985; and

(d) what specific action has been or is being taken by Government to get these factories reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJAIAH): (a) to (c) According to returns so far received in tbe Labour Bureau, State-wise information on number of closures and lockout and workers affected which is available for the period January-September is given in the Statement atteched *(See* below).

(d) Both the Central and State Governments have been taking steps *to* get closed industrial Units re-opened through appropiriate rehabilitation packages which include concessions, reliefs and financial assistance on soft terms. In the case of lockouts, the industrial relations machineries both at the Centre and in the States continue to make efforts to get the lockouts lifted by bringing about expeditious settlement of disputes through all possible means, namely conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as the case may be.

Statement

State-wise number of closures and lockouts and workers affected due there-to during Jan.-Sept. 1985 (P)

States/Union Territories	Closures*		Lockouts	
	No. of closures	No. of Workers affected	No. of Lockouts	No. of Workers affected.
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1	40	34	20,672
Assam				

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar . . .	1	32	14	3,863
Gujarat . . .	11	610	12	2,891
Haryana . .	1	35	1	1,200
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	1	85
Karnataka .	1	71	5	6,365
Kerala . .	27	16,058	10	1,431
Madhya Pradesh	4	802	2	2,050
Maharashtra	25	1,899	34	15,525
Manipur				
Meghalaya				
Nagaland				
Orissa .	3	804	5	1,078
Punjab .	—	—	1	76
Rajasthan	14	437	15	1,227
Sikkim .	..	..	—	—
Tamil Nadu	11	457	21	7,077
Tripura .	1	40	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	3	311	7	2,186
West Bengal .	..	..	111	90,377
Andaman & Nicobar				
Arunachal Pradesh				
Chandigarh				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
Delhi . . .				
Goa, Daman & Diu				
Lakshdweep				
Mizoram				
Pondicherry				
TOTAL:	103	21,596	273	156,103

(P)=Provisional. (-)=Nil (..)=Not available.

(*)=Both permanent and temporary closures but excluding 'off Season' closures.